# FOUR DAYS LATE'S FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF "THE PERSIA AND VIGO.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY PROSECUTED.

LATER FROM INDIA and CHEVA

MORE MUTINIES .- BRITISH VICTORIES. Cotton Steady-Breadstuffs Firm-Consels 983 @984.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Julkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the aftersoon of the 16th inst, arrived here at 9 o'clock on departure there were many who, in 1-40, had as-

Tuesday morning. The screw steamship Vigo, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, O t. 13, also arrived on Tues by morning. Ap increased deman I for money had been observable

in all the principal Continental markets. The Banks of Prussia (at Berlin) and Frankfort had raised their rate of discount to 5 per cent.

A Baronetey had been conferred on Sir James Outram for his Indian services.

Mr. Barbar, the recently appointed British Consul

for Virginia, has been removed to the Island of Candia, and Mr George Moore is appointed his successor. The race for the Cesarowitch handleap at Newmarket, for which the American herse Prioress was first favorite, was won by Rocket by a head only-Prioress

and the Brewer running a dead heat for the second place. Thirty-five horses rav. The et ip Angle-Saxon of Boston was at Bathuret on the 25th Sept., with her captain and crew dead of fever.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 12th Oct.

The American back Antelope was lost near Hong

#### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

The Queen of Prussia has at last surrendered; seeing that even the quietest portion of the Prussian population were becoming excited, she withdrew her opposition against the unconditional Regency of the Prince of Prussia, and the comedy was played out as it had been got up during the last six months. The physicians of the King had to declare that the King was better-a declaration necessary for the legalization of his last act, viz: the unconditional transfer of the Royal power to the Prince—and the poor idiotic Frederick William dent upon the King's exprices, the Constitution dent upon the king's exprices, the Constitution was referred to. Thus there is a flaw in the Reence to the Constitution and Chambers, empowers the Prince to govern Prussia seconding to his responsibility to God! Frederick William IV., though still retaining the title and civil list of a King, disappears now from the high position he once occupied, and belongs altogether to history. Endowed with the most envied advantages, he was amiable, refined, benevolent, liberal, highly instructed, religious, not only an excellent talker but sometimes really cloquent, a scholar, and a patron of art and science. He backed one single quality, which would have made him an eminent man in history: courage. He was a coward, physeally and morally impotent, and therefore he became a tool of those aristocratic beggars who swarm at German Courts, who feed upon the budget, despise the nation, fear publicity and are the most inveterate enemies of liberty in any form. Next to them there thrives in Prussia a narrowminded beautocracy, red tape officials beloning to the educated middle classes, believing that it is their mission to guide every step of the people, to instruct them, to drill them, to protect them, and to punish them, of course only for reformation's sake, in case they should choose their own way without earing for the prescribed royal road to happiness. The King was surrounded by these two classes of men, and worked as directed by them; but when the court lecches came into condict with the red tapeists, and Hinkeldey was shin by Rochow, the young aristocratic Lieutenant, the King has but tears for his late friend the President of the Police, and no energy to free himself from the meshes of the reactionary aristocracy. He fully feit his degradation; he could not forget that the leader-ship of Germany had been in his hands in 1840, and imperial crown within his reach in 1849; that Prussia's rank in Europe had been lowered during his reign; that he had had to eat his own words at Berlin; that he sullied the honor of his crown at olstein, and that it was dragged through the mud in Neufchstel. His reign was a series of the highest aspirations and continual degradations. His character has been described already by Tacitus, who drew it as if he had known him full eighteen centuries ago, in the words: Dignissimus imperio, nisi imperasset. He would have been believed the most worthy to reign, had

he never reigned. His successor, the Prince of Prussia, is neither amiable nor refined; he is not a scholar, not a Liberal, not in any way a distinguished man; but cer-tainly he has courage. On account of this quality, the Prussians place the greatest confidence in him Their hopes are unbounded: they expect from him a reign of progress and reform, and, well aware that it was his energy which carried the marriage of his son with the English Princess Royal, against the intrigues of the Queen of Prussia, they really believe that the little Princess has smuggled constitutional life and parliamentary government under her crinoline into Prussia. They will soon be undeceived. The Prince of Prussia hates the aristocratic courtiers of his brother—those chanting Puscyite Generals, those medieval Baron without patrimony, those converted Jews who brush up the rusted arguments about kingly power by the grace of God—and he will turn these out as soon as possible. Count Westphalan has aiready been dismissed, and Gen. Gerlach accompanies the idiotic King to the south; but the bureaucracy, ever intermeddling, directing and worrying, will flourish under him as proudly as under old Frederick William III. The Prince dislikes self-government, constitution, parliaments; his ideal is an enlightened despotism based on competitive examination, a red-tapist administration well-drilled army and education superintended by the state. The clergyman and the schoolmaster are to be government officials; in fact the coadju-tors of the drill serjeant, of the army officer, and the police inspector. We have not yet forgotien the memorable words he uttered about six years ago on the Khine, or receiving a loyalist address:
"The present generation," he deliberately said, " is
"utterly depraced, imbred with anarchical ideas; " see must keep it down by the army and try to edu "cate a better generation untainted by such theo-"rier." These words may be taken as the pro-gramme of his reign; they contain no prognostica-tion of constitutional government. The present tion of constitutional government. The present Prussian enthusiasm may be compared to the submarine-cable demonstrations in America, held at the very moment when the cable was becoming

ing one of the most tedious of red-tapists. France must always be in hot water. She now has a squabble on hand with Portugal again, about a ship carrying free (!) black emigrants to the colonies. The ship was seized, having come into a forbidden Portuguese scaport; the emigrants escaped, and Count Walewski now insists upon indemnity and apology. The Portuguese Governwas seized, having come into ment has proposed a mediation, and the French Minister has refused it; but Portugal new points to the concluding article of the famous last Trenty of Paris, which says that the contracting powers bind themselves in case of ony difficulties, to resort first to mediation; thus Walewski is caught in his own mesters. We do not as yet know the result, but the affair must end in smoke. The complication with Morocco is much more serious. The Vice-Consuls of France and Spain having been message of Jan. 7, 1830, resolved upon a last and

unfit for service. While the Liberals at Berlin are rejoicing, we hear siready a rumor of the recall of

Bismarck-Schoenhausen to the Ministry, a rather bad omen for the Constitution, this gentleman be-

shon at Tetuan, this outrage may serve as a pretext for an expedition against the Moorish Empire, which is coveted by Spain, as well as by France. The Sultan, Abderrahman, is enfected by age, and hated by his subjects for his grasping propensities, one-half of the population being just now actually risen in rebellion against his exactions. What an and with good grace 100. So there remained risen in rebellion against his exactions. What an excellent opportunity for war, glory and annexa-tion! It is a Godsend for both O'Donnell and Na-

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S INSANITY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Berlin, Oct. 12, 1858.

It was to-day that the King left Berlin en route to Tyrol and Italy. Among the silent crowd waiting at the Potsdam Railway terminus to watch his sisted at his coronation, and in his first public deliverey of stump-orntory, heard him solemnly swear that he would never allow a "Gallie bit of "paper to interfere between him and his people." The same man had the misfortune not only to accept on his oath a "Gallie bit of paper"-a ro-The French Government had issued a decree continuing to exempt from navigation dues, cargoes of generation, rice, vegetables, &c. sense, to be dethroned by virtue of that same mischievous "bit of paper." You will have remarked the discrepancy existing between the king's re-script to the Prince of Pruss a and the Prince's rescript to the Ministry. The king in his rescript says: "continuing to be personally kindred from con-ducting public affairs, I request your Koyal High-mess and Liebden for the time being, etc., to exer-"erse the kingly power as Regent in my name, ac-"cording to your best knowledge and conscience,
"and with responsibility to God alone." The Prince,
in his counter rescript, says: "In consequence of
"this Reyal request and under virtue of Article 56 "to the throne, hereby take upon myself the "Regency of the country, and, according to Article "36 of the Constitution, convoke the two Houses of the Diet of the Monarchy." Now, in the royof the Dict of the Monarchy. Now, it he royal rescript, the King acts has a free agent, and, by his own free will, temporarily resigns. The Prince, however, refers at the same time to the "royal request" and to "Article 56 of the Constituquest" and to "Article 56 of the Constitucaptive, and, consequently, unable to install the Regency himself. The King, furthermore, in his rescript, calls upon the Regent to exercise hi power " with responsibility to God alone," Prince, by referring to the Constitution, leaves all the responsibility to the existing Ministry. cording to the article quoted by the Regent, the "next heir to the throne," has immediately to

convoke the Chambers, which in a united sitting.

are to decide on the "necessity of the Regency. To take the latter power out of the hands of the

Diet, the voluntary resignation of the King was in-sisted upon, but to become not altogether depen-

gent's claim as it professes to proceed from two titles, which extinguish each other. Article 55 of

the Constitution, declares that " from the moment " of his (the Regent's) oath relative to the Constition (before the united Diet), the existing Ministry remains responsible for all governmental acts." How does this tally with "the responsi-'bility to God alone !" The acknowledgment of the King's rescript is a protext, because the Diet is conveked, and the convocation of the Diet is a prelext, because it is not to decide upon the "necessity" of the Regency. By the mere force of circumstances the Prince of Prassia, who, in 1850. declined taking the oath to the Constitution, sees himself now placed in the awkward position of not only accepting, but of appealing to it. It must not be forgotten that from the Autumn of 1848 to the beginning of 1c50, the Absolutists, especially in the ranks of the army, had cherished, and occasionally, even openly avowed their plan of Prince, who, at all events, was not prevented by any elasticity of intellect, trem pessessing a certain strength of frem possessing a certain strength of will, and who, furthermore, by his conduct during the days of March, his flight to England, the popodium centring upon him, and, lastly, high deeds in the Baden campaign seemed quite the man to represent strong government in Prus-sin, as Farneis Joseph and the son of Hortense do on the Western and Eastern frontiers of the Hohenzollern domains. The Prince, in fact, has ver altered his principles Yet the slights he, and still more his wife, a disciple of Goethe, a cultivated mind, an ambitious and haughty character, have had to submit to, on the part of the Queen and her camarilla, could not but drive him into a somewhat oppositional attitude. The King's present Regent, malady left him no alternative but to allow the a somewhat oppositional attitude. The King's malady left him no alternative but to allow the Queen to rule or himself to accept the Constitution. Besides, there is now removed a scruple the removed a scruple of the Regent will give at once a contrary his mind in 1850. Then he was simply first officer of the Prussian army, and that army swears fidelity to the King alone, but not to the Constitution. If, in 1850, he had taken the eath to the Constitution, he would have bound the army which he represented. As it is now, he may take the oath; but, if he likes, by the simple act of his resignation, he can enable his son to subsert the Constitution by help of the army. The very example of his brother's reign during the last eight years had, if any other stimulus were required, given sufficient proof that the Constitution imposed imaginary fetters only on the Royal preroga tive while, at the same, it turned out quite tive, while, at the same, it turned out quite a godsend in a financial point of view. Just think of the King's financial difficulties during the epoch from 1842 to 1848, the vain at attempts at borrowing money through the Schandlung, the cool denials of a few millions of dollars on the part of the Rothschilds, the small loans refused by the united Diet in 1847, the complete exhaustion of the public treasury, and then, on the other side, compare the financial facilities met with even in 1850, the first year of the Constitution, when three budgets, with a deficit of 70,000,000, were covered at once by the Chambers in the wink

increase the yearly budget by more than 100 per The history itself of that Constitution forms one of the most extraordinary chapters of modern his-tory. At first there had been produced, on May 20, 1848, the sketch of a Constitution drawn up by the Camphansen Cabinet, which laid it before the Prussian National Assembly. The principal activ-ity of that body consisted in altering the Government scheme. The Assembly was still busied with this work when it was disposed of by Pomeranian bayonets. On the 5th of December, 1848, the King octroyed a Constitution of his own, which, King octroyed a Constitution of his own, which, however, the times wearing still a rather revolutionary aspect, was only meant to act as a provisional quietus. In order to revise it, the Chambers were convoked, and their labors exactly coincided with the epoch of frantic reaction. These Chambers on a Prussian scale, reminded one altogether of Louis XVIII.'s chamber introurable. Still the King vacillated. The "bit of paper," surared as it was, perfumed as it was with loyalty, emblazoned as it was with medieval figures, still did not come up to the King's relish. The King tried everything to disgust the Constitution mongers, while the latter disgust the Constitution-mongers, while the latter were as firmly resolved to succumb to no hamiliation, to take fright at no concession, to gain a nom-inal Constitution, whatever its contents, to ascend by cringing in the dust. In fact, the royal mes-sages, which followed each other like the discharges of a platoon fire, set aside, not the resolu-tions of the revising Chambers, because the latter kept up a merely passive attitude, but, on the contrary, the propositions successively made by the King's own Ministers, in the King's own

of an eye. He, indeed, must be a great fool, who should lose hold of such a machinery for estining

money! The Prussian Constitution has, as far as

the people are concerned, only added the political influence of the aristocracy to the traditional power

of the bureaucracy, while the crown, on the con-trary, has been enabled to create a public debt, and

bers able to swallow. Still they were swallowed, and with good grace too. So there remained nothing but to have done with the thing, and proclaim the Constitution. The oath still smacked of the farcical contrivances by which the Constitution had been set affeat. The King accepted the Constitution, on the condition that he should "find it "possible to rule with it;" and the Chambers accepted this ambiguous declaration as an oath and a next most in full; the bulk of the people taking no psyment in full; the bulk of the people taking no

sterest at all in the transaction.
Such is the history of this Constituion. Of its contents I propose giving you a succinct sketch in another letter, since, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, that "airy acthing" has now become, at least, the ostensible basis of operations for the contending official parties, which in Prussia, as elsewhere, are destined to initiate the general movement, that in due time must appear upon

THE PRUSSIAN REGENCY.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, 1858.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribute.

\*After a severe struggle, the Prussian palace revolution has at last become a fait accompli. From a mere substitute and delegate of the King, the Prince of Prussia has been converted into the Regent of the State. The bad grace with which the Queen and the camarilla gave way, appeared even in the concluding scene of the dynastic drama. Herr von Westphalen, the Minister of the Interior. and their official representative, declined signing the decree, by which the King transfers the Reyal power to his brother, resigned, and had to be replaced by Herr von Flottwell. On the other hand, the King has not abdiested unconditionally; but, as the decree runs, "for the time being, until I myself "shall again be capable of executing the daties of 
"my Roya loffice," and reserving "of the affairs 
"of my Royal house, under my own authority, 
"those concerning my own person." The one 
clause renders the power of Regent provisional, and the other continues the Queen's hold on the royal purse-string. The conditional form of the surrender proves that, although forced to evacuate the stronghold of the position, the camarilla are resolved upon showing tight. It is in fact a public secret that, after the paralytic affliction that befell the King last week, his own physicians declared their despair of giving his life, under the most favorable circumstances, another year's respite. This declaration went far in determining Herr von Manteuffel to change sides and hoist the Prince of Prussin's flag. Being possessed of some cursory acquaintance with modern history, he is aware that Mazzin's influence. is aware that Mazarin's influence outlived Louis XIII. He knows that Perceval, aithough as the blind tool of the camarilla known under the name of the "King's Friends," and led by the Queen and the Duke of York, he had given great offence to the Prince Royal, nevertheless, despite the intrigues and the ill-forcbodings of the Whig place-hunters, succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Regent, (afterward George IV., ) and in preserving his post. It was this defection on the part of Manteufiel which forced the camarilla and the Junker party standing behind it, to beat a retreat. Otherwise the Prince of Prussia would have been driven to the alternative either of wearing the borrowed mask only of royalty, or of an an appeal to popular interference, the latter step being incompatible with his own principles, as well as the traditions of the Hohenzotlern Manteufiel's pliancy extricated him distressing dilemma. Whether he will dynasty. Manteuffel's pliancy from that distressing dilemma. prove grateful to the turncoat remains to be seen. The very fact that Mantenfel's name is indelibly blended with the defeat of the revolution of March, that he was the responsible editor of the Prussian coup d'état, and that his ministry appears, therefore, a fiving and continuous protest against popular "usurpation," may prevent the Prince, notwithstanding his personal gradges, from parting abruptly and estentationally with this "Mona der

rettenden That." The contrast between the Prince and the King bears the regular demestic stamp of the Hohen-zollern family. A comedian, more or less baxarious, more or less impregnated with Byzantine notions of theology, more or less connecting with madical process. medieval romanticism, is always followed by a morose compound of the drill-sergeant, the bureaucrat and the schoolmaster. Such is the contrast be-tween Frederic I, and his son Frederic William I., between Frederic William II. and Frederic William III., between the weak eccentricities of Fred-eric William IV. and the sober mediocrity of the

turn to the foreign policy of Prussia, emancipate it from Russian supremacy and draw it nearer to England. Now it is probable that, personally, the Prince Regent may amuse himself with similar Prince Regent may anuse himself with similar ideas. The insulting manner in which Nicholas, at the Congress of Warsaw, treated the Count of Brandenburg, the Prussian Plenipotentiary and a near relative of the royal house—an insult which drove Brandenburg to suicide—has never been iped out of the Prince's memory. The sting of he personal affront was felt the more bitterly as, at the same time, Nicholas forced Prussia, and very unceremoniously too, to yield to the claims of Austria, to see an Austrian army marched to Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein, and to eat dirt humbly beand Senieswig-Holsten, and Senieswig-Holsten, at fore the eyes of all Europe. At a later epoch, at the time of the publication in England of the secret the time of the publication ed confidential dispatches of the British Embassador at Petersburg, the Prince, a man by no means of a forgiving temper, was again shocked at the affected contempt with which the late Emperor, in surveying the attitudes the great European

powers were likely to assume in the case of a partition of the Turkish Empire, did not condescend even to mention Prussia. It is known that, after the first warlike moves, at an interview in Prague, the Prince of Prussia met the dictatorial haughtiness of his Muscovite brother-in-law with a dogged sullenness of his own. During the progress of the Russian war, the cumarilla suspected the Prince of leaning to the side of the Western alliance, and, accordingly, subjected him to a system of personal surreillance and spying, which, by accident, became disclosed in a scandalous lawsuit at Potsdam. The Prince, on his part, had made sure that the chiefs of the camarilla and pet courtiers of the King, General you Gerlach and Cabinetsrath Niebuhr (the son of the great historian), acted as the direct agents of the Petersburg Government, kept it exactly informed of everything that passed in the Cabinet, and received from it orders, entering upon such details even as the collocation of the different corps details even as the conceanon of the emerch corps of armée throughout the monarchy. With the death of the Emperor Nicholas the reasons of personal antagonism disappeared. Alexander II., on the other hand, cannot be supposed to overwheim his other hand, cannot be supported in the sum of the sum o of the Hohenzollern dynasty. It is, moreover, very likely tust his new family relations with England may exercise some influence on the bias of the Regent's foreign policy. Yet, in fact, the latter depends not on the personal inclinations of the Prince, but on the vital conditions of the State. In Prince, but on the value constant of the State. If Prinssia was simply a German Power, the question could be very simply decided; but Prinssia is not only the rival of Austria, who herself is the antagonly the rival of Austria, who herself is the antag-onist of Russia, but the vital principle of the Prus-sian monarchy is encroachment on Germany by the help of Russia. It was by the alliance of Frederic William I. with Russia that Prussia succeeded in stripping Sweden of Pomerania. It was again by Frederick the Great's alliance with Catharine that

The Lendon Times, in its city article, says:

"It is proposed to give an enlarged and permanent character to the steam transit lately established between Galway and America, and a prospectus of the Atlantic and Royal Mail Scann Navigation Company, with a capital of £500,000 in £10 shares, has been issued for the purpose. The service is to be weekly, and the principal advantages set forth by the pronecters are, that it will save one or two days to all passengers, and owing to its telegraphic facilities, will enable messages to pass between Loudon and Washington in about an days; that the dangers of the channel are avoided; that there will be a saving of insurance as well as of wear and tear from the reduced sea distance; that the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic will be likely to grant mail contracts; and that the requisite vessels, owing to the serious depression in the value of steamships, can be purchased for extremely small smas. More than a third of the capital is stated to have been already subscribed." The London Times, in its city article, says:

The Admiralty had entered into a new contract with the African Steamship Company for the conveyance of the West African mails. Liverpool is to be the port of departure and arrival of the mails.

The Daily News, in an editorial upon the Nicaragua

Tracest route, says:

"It is now clear that the decisive moment is at land in which the assumptions as ribed to the Washington Cabinet must be clearly ascertained, and finally reconciled with the interests of other nations, and especially with the rights of the inhabitants of the

It hopes the rights of the Central American States may be established, with the aid of the United States, or the honor of nations and the welfare of the world.

The race for the Cesarowitch handicap, for which the American horse Pricress was so great a favorite, is

As the horses approached the new ground, Zonave "As the horses approached the how ground, Zonave took the command, and was soon in possession of a tolar lead, his immediate followers, being Scribbler, Rocket, Physician, English Rose, The Brower, Malacca, Underland and Prioress, the Ametican mare being outpaced early, but randing with great gameness under the determined riding of Fordham. On reaching the Bushes, a change in the foremost positions occurred, for Zouave dropped back, and Physician, English Rose, Malacca, and Underhand no longer showed in the front rank. On their disappearance, the Brower obtained the lead, Rocket, Prioresswitten Fordham never held—going on second and ction Fordham never 'left-going on second and hird, with Satinstone, Zonave, the Courier, Turned were, Beacon and Scribbler, neat in pursuit, but with scarcely a ghost of a chance of overhauling the lead-ers. Half way in the cords Rocket shot out, and the American mare and the Brever joined issue; one of the most exciting races ever seen ending in favor of Rocket by a head; Prioress, thanks to the admirable riding of Fordham, running a dead heat with the Brewer for the second place. Two lengths off, Satinations was fourth, and about four lengths from him were the Zonave, the Courier, Turned Loose, Beacon and Scritbler. At the head of the ruck were Mr. Sykes and Fearful, and far in the rear were Odd Trick, Bellona, Vandermenlin and Melissa. Several lengths behind them were English Rose, the Grand Secret, and Madame de Chantilly. Learnington broke down. The fact that Prioress should again run a dead heat for the race—but this time for second place only—was the most remarkable incident connected with the Cessrowitch."

The following strange seem occurred in the Guildhall.

The following strange scene occurred in the Guildhall

Police Court, London:
Lieut, Francis Higgenson of the Royal Navy attended before Alderman Salomour, and applied for a summons, under the Joint-Stock Companies' act, against the Athacite Telegraph Company of No. 23 Old Broad street, for not laying made a return to the Revisirar of Joint-Stock Companies, containing a list of the shareholders. f the shareholders.
Ald, Salomons—What are you, Sir! Are you an

officer of the Company?

Lieut. Higgenson—No. Sir; I am an officer in the Royal Navy, and I have been defrauded by this

Company.

Ald, Salomons - Before you go any further, I must All. Salomons - Bettere you go any further, I must inform you that I am a partner in this Company; I have sunk £1,000 in the sea: I sank £1,000 when I was Lord Mayor to promote this vast undertaking, and am, therefore, an interested party, and cannot

sten to your application.
Lieut. Higgenson-I have also £1,000 at stake, Ald. Salomons-You must not make such an appli-

cation spainst a public company without due refac-tion, as it is calculated to be highly injurious to them. You must apply to the proper authorities. Why not apply to the Registrar!

Lieut. Higgspson—I have done so already, and I now come here for a summons under an act of Parlia-ment.

Ald. Salomous-A company like this, composed as

it is of the greatest capitalists in the world, having among them Baring, Rothschild, Morrison and others, among them Barrig, Rothse and, Morrison and others, supporting a vast undertaking for connecting England with America and the whole world, is deserving of the greatest courtesy, and I do not think you should make such a statement without giving them notice, so that they may come here and answer it.

Lieut, Higgsman-I have behaved with the utmost courtesy to them.
Ald. Salomons—Have you written to them?

Lieut. Higgerson-Yes, Sir; volumes upon volumes of letters. I am the author of this work (hobling up a a copy of "The Ocean; its Unfathomable Deptl and Natural Phenomena"), which the Atlantic Tele graph Company have suppressed, and I have been swindled out of £1,000.

-As a naval man, you ought to be better acquainted with subordination, and as I am your superior officer in the position I occupy here, I must again tell you that I cannot listen to your applion. lent. Higgenson—I have been swindled, and—

Ald. Salemons—If you persist, I shall order you to be removed. If you wish to make such an applica-tion, you ought to give them notice, in order that they my meet you.

Lieut. Huggenson-I have given them notice, and I

can get no redress.

Ald. Salomens.—Very well; then give them notice again that you are coming here, and I will hear your application to-merrow.

Lieut. Higgenson.—Then I will make it to-morrow.

Lieut. Higgenson—Then I will make it to-morrow, for I stand here on my rights as an Englishman, and will not be browbeaten out of them.

Ald. Salomons—Leave the court. Sir; I will not have the Bench treated with disrespect.

Lieut. Higgenson—I am not disrespectful to the Bench; the Bench is disrespectful to itself.

Ald. Salomons—If you will not go out, Sir, I will have you taken out.

Lieut. Higgenson—I am going. Sir.

Ald. Salomons—Officer, lead that person out of the court.

liave it.
id. Salomons—Lead him out, officer.

Licut. Higgenson—I am going.
Aid. Salemens—Lead him out, officer; lead him out.
Licut. Higgenson then withdrew, escorted to the
our by the officer of the court.
At the regular meeting of the ironmasters at Bir-

mingham, a greatly improved tone was observable. Buyers were numerous, and prices were firmly maintained, while the principal manufacturers were reluctant to enter into contracts for deliveries at distant officers and crew of the ill-fated Austria who

The efficers and crew of the ill-fated Austria who were taken to England from Fayal by the steamer Ireland had published a letter in refutation of the censure cast upon them in the various statements of the calamity. They claim that they did all that it was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and also represent that the captain did the same.

The annual meeting of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," which has been in session at Liverpool for a week, was brought to a close on the day the Perals sailed. On the preceding evening a grand banquet was given in St. George's Hall, presided over by Lerd Broughaun. The principal speakers were the Chairman, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Lord John Russell, Carlisle Shaftesbury, &c. The specialty of the occasion was the admission of ladies to the banquet. The Bishop of Pennsylvania took a prominent part in the proceedings of the week.

#### BARNUM ON MONEY MAKING. From The Manchester Examiner, Oct. 11.

sish monarchy is encroschment on Germany by the help of Russia. It was by the alliance of Prederic William I. with Russia that Prussia succeeded in stripping Sweden of Pomerania. It was again by Frederick the Great's alliance with Catharine that he was able to keep Austrian Silesia and that he got part and parcel of Poland; the same manurer being repeated with the same manurer being repeated with the same result by Frederick William II. It was again by the patronage of Alexander I. that Prussia got the Rhenish provinces and was allowed at multaneously to aggrandize herself at the cost of Saxony. It is on Russia that Prussia must again fall back in case of a French Invasion. It is, therefore, more than doubtful whether the vital conditions of the Prussian State will ever allow its rulers. A very interesting lecture on the shortest and surest

to emancipate themselves from Russian supremacy, and whether public expectation will, therefore, not be disappointed on this point as well as on questions of internal policy.

In this respect only it is probable that the bettere disappointed in this point as well as on questionable in point of style, and resulted, the case to be more, with the view to inflet the most it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, as it was atmixing in point of style, and resulted, the case to be more, with the case to be more, with the view to inflet the most internal point of morally as it was atmixing in point of morally as it was atmixed and morally as it was atmixed the expectations of its house for the result of the re therefore, waste many words in giorifying money, or a proving that in the list was a good thing. Nor need be say much in relatation of the vulgar fallacy that the money-getter was necessarily soudid and mean; of that geodness was necessarily soudid and mean; of that geodness was necessarily traftles and impredent. On the contantry, money-getting (which was commerce) was one of the most useful, and, cone-quently one of the most benerable of all compations—the parent of civilization, and of innumerable blessings to mankind. The greatest and wisest of ones in all ages, from Abraham, the first carefunt on record, down to the present day, were almost invariably distinguished for their knowledge and that skilling practice of the art of making and of keeping money. As a striking instance of this fact, he referred to Shakespeare, whom he described as being, par excellence, a clever and thrity showmen, whose highest aim was to bit the popular taste, to write such plays as would draw the best houses, and so to put money in his purse—a description of the importal bard which seemed to take the andiof the importal bard which seemed to take the andierce somewhat by surprise, and to find but little
favor in their sight. Beside Shakespeare, Chamer,
and Scott, on this side of the Atlantic, and Prescott,
Barcrott and Irving, on the other, were examples of
men enurer at once in literatore and in this most
useful of arts. Marlborough and Wellington were
almost as remarkable for their thrift and common as
for their military genus, and, had Washington not
been the greatest of patrict soldiers, be might have
ranked high as a merel and or a millionaire. As there
were three ways in which men might become great,
so there were three ways in which they might be one
to the state of the ways in which the might be one
releast, Sone had riches thrust upon them. He had
only to speak of the way in which men might achieve
riches, and he at once admitted that he had absolutely
mething to say on that point which was new. He
could only repeat and urge once more the old and riches, and he at once admitted that he had absolutely nothing to say on it at point which was new. He could only repeat and urge once more the old and well-known rules of prudence and economy, illustrating those ancient saws sherever he could by modern instances. The lecturer proceeded in a very forcible manner to state and enforce these rules for making money which he considered most important, interspersing them with trunctons amusing anecdotes, which were exceedingly well told and well received. The rules were such as the following: Be houses, be prompt in making engagements, and exact in fulfilling them; persevere; advertue; tell no more about your business than is necessary, never pass a week-cary without reading a good newspaper is maxim which we beg hearthly to enforce, and others equally trite and equally sensible. Of the humor of the lecture it is impossible for us to give anything like a satisfactory specimen. Mr. Barnum concluded his remarks by a very ingenious and amusing defence of humbing, which he defined to be the art of drossing ap an object so as to reader it attractive; of putting on glittering appearances for the sake of arresting attention. This was only deserving of binne when the article put forward was not wint it professed to be. When the object offered for sale or for show was intrusically good, it was allowable he contended, to draw attention to it by every legitimate means; and on this prin riple he vindicated his own conduct, and maintained that he had acted toward the public in an honerable and straight-forward manner. Mr. Barnum concluded his address and oloud applance, and, on retiring was called back to receive tue hearty approbamaintained that he has acted toward the poole in a honerable and straight-forward manner. Mr. Barnum concluded his address amid loud applause, and, on re-tiring, was called back to receive the hearty approba-tion of the audience, voted him by acclamation—a compliment which he acknowledged in a humorous and

#### FRANCE.

The mediation of a friendly power had been condi-The mediation of a friendly power and occar consistently accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal, after it had been twice percuptorily refused by the former power. It was suggested that the Portuguese Government should order the Curries Georges to be given up or condition that the Franch shipsed to be given up or condition that the Franch shipsed to the Tenna and th war should previously withdraw from the Tagus return to France, so as not to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns, surrender was made under the menace of their guns, and that the amount of indemnity shall be left for ar-

bitration.

The decree permitting the importation of fereign iron into France was about to be renewed, with cer-

tain modifications.

A magnificent steam yacht was about to be constructed for the service of the Emperer and Empress

structed for the service of the Emperer and Empress during their marine excursions.

The marriage of the Duke de Malakoff with Mademoiselle Parriega was solemnized in the Impereal Chapel of St. Cloud on the evening of the Eth inst., in the presence of the Emperer and Empress and a briliant and nuncrous assemblage. Marchal Vallant, Minister of War, and M. Walewski, Minister of Foreigh Affairs, gave away the bridegroom; and M. Fould, Minister of State, and a Spaniard, the Marquis & Case Rises, slid the same office for this bride. The Duke is said to be in his 67th year and his bride in her Sid. They were expected to start forthwhat for England.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the bullion of £1,770,000 sterling. The returns show a revival in the discounts, the increase under this head for the month being £1,350,000.

An official return of the indirect revenue of France for the first nine months of 1858 shows an increase of 31,000,000 frances.

The latest accounts from Paris say that no doubt was entertained of a pacific solution of the difficulty with Parisas.

with Portugal.
On the Paris Bourse, on the L5th, the 3 per cents closed at 73,35, having slightly declined during the day.

## AUSTRIA.

A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the Bank.

The Imperial Law Gazette publishes a prohibition to expert into the principality of Servia any arms or assumption except in small quantities, and with a Government bermit.

Sovernment permit.

The Cologne Gazette says that Austria will demand aplanations from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are occupied almost excitaively

with election matters.

The Marquis de Turgot, ex-Minister from France, had taken leave of the Queen.

# PRUSSIA.

The establishment of the Regency had been officially

The establishment of the Regency and ocen officially Aid. Salomons—If you will not go out, Sir, I will are you taken out.

Licut. Higgenson—I am going. Sir.
Ald. Salomons—Officer, lead that person out of Leeut. Higgenson—I came here for justice, and I will have it.
Ald. Salomons—Lead him out, officer.
Licut. Higgenson—I am going.

## PORTUGAL.

A decree permits the free importation of wheat, rye and burley, in grate, flour or bread, into Oporto, Braga Viana, Ville Real and Braganza, until the end of May, 1859.

The Queen of Portugal is announced to be pregnant.

# MOROCCO.

A dispatch from Titunn, Morocco, states that the Vice-Cousuls of Spain and France have been assassinated. No particulars are given. It was believed that the two Governments would adopt energetic measures to obtain satisfaction.

A Paris telegram says the two ships-of-war lately sent to Lisbon would proceed to Tituan to average the

## RUSSIA.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

The London Dunly News of the 16th, contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which makes the following remarkable disclosure:

"The result of the calculations lately made by the well-known astronomer, Prof. Struve of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals of the empire, is, that the actual length of the railroad is, by astronomical observations, no less than SSI wersts (about 20 miles) shorter than its nominallength of 607 wersts, or, in other words, that the Government, for whose account the railroad was constructed, has had to pay about one seventh of the value, or twelve millions of roubles, more than it ought to have paid. As the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway is furnished by an American company, who are paid for the same at so much per werst, it follows that in this quarter the Government have been paying also a most fearful overcharge. The poles created along the line to denote the distances have been systematically fixed in the wrong places, so as to mislead both the Government and the public.

"The Emperor was in the most violent state of ex-

hushed up to prevent the public acandal of the rad delicenests is ing exposed and made to soffer the per-alty they no rightly deserve, for the share they have taken in this atrocious franci.

## TURKEY.

The Turks in Candia had again made such a display that if was feeled the massacre of the Christians was intended. Great excitement prevailed. Two addaheral battalions of troops were to be seet to Island.

Reports are revived that the Porte has refused to code the Island of Perim to England.

#### INDIA.

The Bembay mail of the 1th Sept. had arrived at Suez. The distanced traces at Moodtan, consecting of the 62d and 62th Bengal Native lefantry, matined on he 31st of August. Their all-oost total extraination was the consequence. An officer and four non were killed in the authorak. The furnitive rebels from Powers were were defeated with great shoughter by Col. Robertson on the 5th Sept. Four emisseries of the Neas had been captured at Gwellor, endeavoring to tamper with the 25th Bendsy Native Infactry, who informed their officers of their proceedings. The calprils sees executed.

The Gwailor fegitives, under their leader, Datia Topec, after their defeat by Gen. Roberts, turned toward Malwa, and occupied the town of Jubra Patan. The Rajah's troops deserting him, the rebels secureda large amount of treasure and about 40 guns. Tantis Topec then moved toward Bhapal, but was not and deteated by the Mhow field force under Gen. Michel, between Bogahg and Bears, on the 18th of September. The robels were dispersed in all discusions and 30 guns captured, with trofling less on the British side.

A private telegram says that recovered alone had

A private telegram says that received alarm had then at Calcutta, and that the troops were keptander ms. 7,000 insurgents were said to be in the province of Calcutta, but avoiding engagements. [This story is pronounced a fabrication.]

#### CHINA.

The mail of Aug. 24, from Hong Kong, had reached England, bringing details of the news previously tele-graphed.

Admiral Seymour had returned from Japas, but

Admiral Seymour had returned from Japas, but Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddo with the steam yacht which he would present to the Emperor.

The Hong Kong correspondent of The London Times says no change had occurred in the state of all hims at Canton, but he had heard a report that one of the Commissioners who met the Embassadors in the North, and who hears a character for conclusion, had been appointed Vicercy of the Canton province, which might lead to some improvement in the state of matters.

The report that Namtow had been destroyed, as an act of reduces for firing on a flag of trace, is ma-founded. The forts were taken and destroyed, but the founded. The forts were taken and destroyed, but the form the people. The Chinese soldiers showed consil-ctable resistance, and the British had three men killed and twelve wounded.

The Chinese were coming back by decrees to Hear

The Chinese were coming back by degrees to Hong

Kong and Macao.

Trade continued very dull at Hong Kong. At Amoy little or nothing had been done in teas. At Foo-Chow there had been a moderate basiness, and an advance in teas of I to II tacls had been established on torner. ates. At Sharghae, the experts of to a were \$000,000 cands short of the same date last year. A very mod-rate business had been done at former prices. Siks

erate business and been done at lorder prices. Seas had given way, but subsequently recovered. Shirtings were dull and lower.

The American men-of-war were thus distributed; The shoop-of-war tlermactown, in Canton River; the stemers Mississippi and Powhatan at Japan.

Mr. Reed was at Shanghae awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners to settle the tariffs, &c.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail of August 16 had been received in England, but the correspondence and news-

accounts.

Trade was dull at Melbourne, and the stock of goods was large. The imports had been gaining upon the

exports.

The electric telegraph was in operation between Melbourne and Adelaide.

The largest nugget of gold ever dag out of the sails was being exhibited at Melbourne. It weighs 2.10

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Contrary to general anticipation, the Directors of the Bank of Ealand had againfield to make any reduction in their race of discount, which remained at 3 \$P cent, almough the manimum rate in the open market was not more than 2; \$P cent, and in come case, rather lower. The action of the Bank had called forth considerable considerable and had caused as a vaction in the house and the considerable considerable to the state of the Stock Exchange.

I onsals referre the needing of the Bank Directors, were quoted at Shift St, but they assequently declined 1 \$P cent. On the 15th, however, they were rather firmer, and closed at \$950 Mg for money.

he 15th, however, they were rather name, and the life of money.

Long on stack continued to be freely offered at 15 P cont. The weakly return of the Bank of kurland shows a diminsten in the specie of 4.29, 184; caused by the payment of the dividends and a large remittance of gold to Tarkey.

The Darig Near ways that the above of the nearly amounced Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company" (Galway line), went one-cinally quoted at 40 premium. Mesers, Buring Brothers' Cincular quotes Bar Silver at 5/14, bullet 1, 114, and Explorent 6/21.

Atlantic Telegraph shares closed weak at 340 2378, a forther decline.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. - Messes, D. Bell, Son & AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messas. D. Bell, Son & Co. reports as follows: "During the past, week the matter for American Securities has been quiet. In the various Size Stocks a fair business has been doing at our quotations; which states are without material or ange. The new Government Five O Cent Loan has been freely deadly as a 14/255. Mourn Baring Brothers say that the market remains without manateriation. The London Times of the left way of this market on the previous day that New York and Eric relayed, and give the following as the quotations: Eric Shares, 14/26. New York Central Shares, 2012 Himos Central Shares, 2022 did., Himos Central Shares, 2022 d

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The de COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand from spinners has been to a me derate extent, and attempt freely met by holders, prices of the middle goalities of American are thinly maintained, while the better and very low grates have shadify given way." Saces of the week, 63,70 baies, including 1,00 to speculators and 4,700 to expeculators. The badence systemate (Friday) was about 7,000 beles, including 1,00 as speculation and expert, the marks closings from at the following authorized quotations. Fair Ordents, 71d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Fair Libert, 75-17d.; Fair Mobile, 79-18d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Fair Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Pair Libert, 75-18d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Pair Libert, 75-18d.; Middling, 75-16d.; Mid

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.